

2017 한국보건행정학회 전기 학술대회 초록

제 목	(한글) 선천 갑상샘 저하증과 낮은 가구소득이 지적장애에 미치는 영향 (영문) The synergistic effect of congenital hypothyroidism and low family income on intellectual disability in early childhood : A population-based cohort study		
저자 및 소속	남진영 ^{1,3} , 최영 ^{1,3} , 김우림 ^{1,3} , 정모경 ⁴ , 신재용 ^{2,3} , 조경희 ³ , 박은철 ^{2,3} ¹ 연세대학교 대학원 보건학과, ² 연세대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실, ³ 연세대학교 보건정책 및 관리연구소, ⁴ CHA 의과학대학교 분당차병원 소아청소년과		
발표자	남진영	발표자 연락처	(이메일) jynam@yuhs.ac (연락처, 사무실 등) 2228-2039 (핸드폰번호) 010-9110-7977
진행상황	연구완료() / 연구진행중(v)	발표형식	구연(v) / 포스터()
1. 연구배경 및 목적			
Hypothyroidism is a well-known preventable cause of intellectual disability when detected during early infancy. Additionally, socioeconomic status, such as poverty, has been shown to be associated with a high risk of intellectual disability in infants. However, there is no evidence for the synergistic effect of hypothyroidism and household income on intellectual disability in early infants. The purpose of this study is that to investigate the relationship of hypothyroidism and household income with intellectual disability and the synergistic effect of hypothyroidism and low household income on intellectual disability.			
2. 연구방법			
Data were extracted from the National Health Insurance Service-National Sample Cohort from 2002 to 2011. This retrospective study included 91,247 infants. The occurrence of intellectual disability was based on the disability evaluation system in Korea. Hypothyroidism was identified from medical and prescription drug records. Family income was determined from the average monthly insurance premium. Cox proportional hazards models were used to calculate adjusted hazard ratios.			
3. 연구결과			
Of the 91,247 infants, 208 were considered to have intellectual disability (29.18 cases per 100,000 person-year). The risk of intellectual disability was higher in infants with hypothyroidism than in those without hypothyroidism (hazard ratio = 5.28, <i>P</i> : <.0001). The risk of intellectual disability was higher in infants born into families with low family income than in infants born into families with high family income (hazard ratio = 2.32, <i>P</i> : <.0001). The risk of intellectual disability was higher in infants with hypothyroidism who were born into families with low family income than in those without hypothyroidism who were born into families with high family income (hazard ratio = 36.05, <i>P</i> : <.0001).			
4. 고찰 및 결론			
Hypothyroidism and low family income are associated with the risk of intellectual disability in early infants. Additionally, hypothyroidism and low family income synergistically increase the risk of intellectual disability. Public health policy makers should consider providing additional resources for alleviating hypothyroidism in infants from low-income families.			